



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

how this situation may best be handled to the interests of the Club at large.

DEPARTMENT OF ORNITHOLOGY AND MAMMALOGY OF THE MUSEUM OF THE CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The Museum of the California Academy of Sciences has recently acquired by gift the entire ornithological and oological collection of John W. and Joseph Mailliard. The collection is devoted exclusively to North American birds. There are about 11000 skins representing 777 species. The oological collection contains more than 13000 specimens, in 5240 sets representing more than 600 species.

This is one of the largest and best selected collections in western America, and contains numerous specimens of species that are now rare or that possess unusual interest because of locality or other important fact. The collection represents the joint work of the Mailliard brothers during their many years of field work and study of American birds. The collection is especially valuable because of the unusually full and carefully kept records that accompany the specimens.

The water birds have already been installed in the Academy Museum; the land birds and the nests and eggs will remain at the residence of Mr. John W. Mailliard for the present, until adequate facilities for properly housing them are provided at the Museum.

With the transfer of ownership of the collection to the Academy of Sciences, and at the urgent request of the Council of the Academy, Mr. Joseph Mailliard consented to accept the Honorary Curatorship of Ornithology in the Museum. Having retired from active business, Mr. Mailliard is able to give practically his entire time to curatorial work in the Department, to field work for enlarging the collection where insufficiently represented, and in research work.

The Academy has also secured the services of Mr. Luther Little, formerly of Los Angeles, as Assistant Curator of Ornithology and Mammalogy. Mr. Little is a member of the Southern Division of the Cooper Club, has had considerable experience as a collector and student of birds and mammals, and is regarded by the Academy as a decided acquisition to its Museum staff.—B. W. E.

#### PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED

THE ANIMAL LIFE OF GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.—The animal life of our national parks is one of their best recreative assets. The cliffs, the lakes, the waterfalls, and the for-

ests each and together tend to stimulate the senses and the mind to pleasurable excitement; and the efforts to secure these pleasures in full measure bring vigorous bodily exercise. But the animals, provided interest in them is once aroused, undoubtedly constitute a more subtle and even more alluring objective, one that brings into play at keenest pitch those more or less latent senses and instincts which were of vital importance in the earlier stages of human history. For, among mammals, large and small, and among birds and insects, one encounters the moving, elusive objective, the one characterized by mannerism, by changing form, color tone and pattern, and by sound of great variety. Moreover, the animal life, and the plant life too, presents innumerable problems of interrelations, of interdependences and of struggles for mastery—the contemplation of any one of which will provide unlimited stimulus for intellectual activity and enjoyment.

Despite our belief in the instinctive human appeal of all these things, the average human of today must be re-introduced, as it were, to this field of appreciation. A valuable service in this regard depends for performance upon those persons and agencies possessing the naturalist's knowledge and possessing also the power to make this available to the people at large. People must be instructed at least to that most desirable point where each will pursue eagerly and independently his own study of natural history. A splendid move has been made on the part of our National Park Service in the direction of realizing upon this special value of national parks by the inaugurating of a series of papers setting forth the more attractive features of their wild life.

The first separate publication of the Department of the Interior dealing solely with the animal life of any one national park is the one just published and entitled "Wild Animals of Glacier National Park."<sup>1</sup> Happily enough, the account of "The Mammals" is provided by Vernon Bailey, and that of "The Birds" by Florence Merriam Bailey; for each of these authors is exceptionally qualified to handle his subject both by reason of adequate field experience throughout the west generally as well as within the area dealt with in particular, and by reason of skill to put his knowledge into comprehensible language and to develop an enthusiastic

<sup>1</sup>Department of the Interior, National Park Service (Washington, Gov't Printing Office), 1918; 210 pp., 37 pls., 94 text figs. Our copy received March 6, 1919. Price 50 cents.